DRY SUNDAY IN BROOKLYN.

SUDDEN HALT IN MAYOR SCHIEB-EN'S SIDE-DOOR POLICY.

Unloom Nearly All Locked Up at Midnight and the Customers on the Sidewalk-A Slight Raising of the Blockade in the Afternoon -, The "Parkhurst" Society.

The Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn has signalized the first week of its existence as an incorporated body by scoring a victory. It has forced the police authorities to give Brooklyn the first comparatively "dry" Sunday it has had since Mayor Schleren inaugurated the side-door policy. The new order of things caused general consternation among the saloon keepers and was a surprise to the people at large. The police Captains got an official "tip" on Saturday even-ing that every saloon in their precincts would have to be closed up tight at midnight, and they hustled around sending out the necessary warn

Special instruction were given to the proprietors of the "ali-nia at" houses in the vicinity of the Bridge, City Hall, and ferries that if the erders were not strictly obeyed they, as well as customers found in their saloons, would be locked up. That there might be no dilatory tactics resorted to policemen were stationed in front of each of the big saloons, and they remained there until the customers were turned out and the doors locked. A few minutes after midnight more than a score of men who had been ejected from a well-known sporting resort in Washington street gathered on the sidewalk and denounced the introduction of Parkhurst methods in Brooklyn.

The mandate of the police directed that the prohibitory notice would be rigidly enforced, and that any saloon keeper who was found do-ing business between midnight and 5 o'clock ing business between midnight and 5 o'clock in the morning would run the risk of losing his license. Still, liquor was sold in some lalcons. Churchgoers were agreeably surprised in the morning on finding that side doers leading to salcons which had hitherto been kept invitingly open were closed fast, and that in a majority of cases the blinds were pulled up, disclosing a full view of the interior of the salcons. The sunday patrons of the salcons were even more surprised on finding that the accustomed access to the barrooms had been cut off, and especially thirsty individuals had to appeal to the druggists for relief.

The salcon blockade continued to be main.

chirsty individuals had to appeal to the orugjusts for relief.

The saloon blockade continued to be maintained all over the city until the afternoon, when
it was relaxed in some directions. About 2
o'clock another tip, whether official or not could
not be learned, was sent around and resulted in
the reopening of half a dozen asioons in the
vicinity of the City Hall. Extraordinary precaution, however, was taken by the proprietors
to prevent the intrusion of any of the inquisitive agents of the new society, and the guards
outside refused admission to all strangers.
There was a general "kick" among the saloon
keepers at the new order of things. One of them
and:

There was a general "RIES" among the saison keepers at the new order of things. One of them said:

"It is turning out just as some of us expected. At the election in 1883 we opposed our old Democratio friends and aided materially in bringing about a big political revolution and putting the Republicans in power. Mr. Schieren before his election explicitly promised that he would adopt a liberal excise policy, and we understood that he was not going to back down from the Sunday side-door arrangement. At the last election, mainly through the adoption of Mayor Schieren's policy, the brewing and saloon interests were almost solidly alled with the Republicans have organization. Now, when the Republicans have secured complete control in the city and county, the anthorities start in to pound the saloon keepers. First we are notified that the license fees are to be doubled, and now comes this Sunday order, as a sop to the cranks who have started this Parkhurst society. It is perfectly clear that we shall get no more help from the present administration, and that we shall have to go to Albany to look after our interests."

Assemblyman Wieman has already prepared a bill providing that in all cities of the State having a population of over 250,000, saloon keepers shall have the privilege of keeping their side doors open on Sunday. This bill is to be submitted to a vote of the people at the next election, and if the proposition receives a majority it is to become a law on Jan. I, 1890, Mr. Wiement to the bill.

Whether Mayor Schieren suggested the anti-

it is to become a law on Jan. I. 1990. Mr. Vicman expects to secure Mayor Schieren's endorsement to the bill.

Whether Mayor Schieren suggested the antisaloon crusade yesterday is a matter of speculation. He started on a trip to Tennessee on
Weinesday, and he will not return for a few
days. It is rumored that the relations of Police
Commissioner Weiles and the Mayor have been
more or less strained for some time, and that
Mr. Welles has resolved to give the Law Enforcement Society no opportunity to attack him
for failing to earry out the Sunday Excise
law to the letter. The officers of the
society, were much pleased yesterday when
they heard that the saloons had all been
they heard that the saloons be called to a
sharp account. The first mass meeting under
the direction of the society is to be held in the
Hanson Place Haptist Church on Wednesday
night. "What About Saloon Keepersy" is the
suggestive subject to which Col. W. C. Beecher
is to speak. The Rev. Dr. Cuyler, the Rev. J. F.
Carson, the Rev. A. C. Dixon and George F.
Elliott will also make addresses.
One of the Police Captains gave this explanation:

"I am able to speak for my own precinct only.

tion:
"I am able to speak for my own precinct only.
On Friday night I had all the saloon keepers in
the precinct notified that they must be closed up
every night at 1 o'clock and remain closed until
5 in the morning. On Saturday I gave them to
understand that they must not do business any understand that they must not do business any more on Sundays, either through front or side doors. I believe all the other Captains have done

more on Sundaya, either through front or side doors. I believe all the other Captains have done the same.

"There is a feeling, I think, among the Captains that in these days of Lexow committees and law enforcement societies we should look out for our own interests and run no risks. This action we have taken has not been the result of any orders received either from Commissioner Welles or Superintendent Campbell. So far as I know there have been no instructions whatever received from headquarters on the subject.

"The law is perfectly clear, and the saloon keepers understand it just as well as we do. I for one don't propose to be hauled before the Grand Jury by this Law Enforcement Society for neglecting my duty, no matter what the politicians may think of it."

As the night advanced last night a disposition was manifeated to reopen the side doors, and there were unmistakable evidences that there was less danger in the air than in the early hours of the day. There were few saloons in the teading theroughfares in front of which either the proprietors themselves or one or two sentries were not stationed. Up till a late hour only four arrests had been made for violation of the Excise law. The prisoners were Bartender Sunson of 427 Fulton street, Proprietor Patrick Beattle of 19 Fulton street, Bartender John M. Miller of Fulton and Washington streets, and Bartender Patrick U. Gunder of 14 Myrtle avenue.

HUDSON COUNTY LIQUOR SELLING. Paster Gates Mays Sheriff Toffey Has Not

The Rev. M. L. Gates, pastor of the Grace M. E. Church in Tonnele avenue, Jersey City, is one of the ministers who became warmly interested in politics a year ago. He was one of the organizers of the Moral Reform League, and took a particularly active part in the reform moveent which swept over Hudson county in the fall of 1803. Mr. Gates was especially vigorous in his denunctations of the Democratic ring, and painted in glowing colors the era of morality which would inevitably follow the election of John J. Toffey, the Republican candidnes for Sheriff.

Mr. Gates has been disappointed and in a pro lude to his sermon tast night he expressed his disappointment in plain terms. His remarks were suggested by the words of Justice Lippin catt in his charge to the Grand Jury. Justice cott said: "The violations of the law in regard to the illegal sale of intoxicating liquor on Sunday continues. The Grand Jury has regularly refused to indict well-known perpetrators of the offence of selling intexicating liquor on Sunday. I think it is time to say that courts have signally failed in this county in their attempts to enforce this law, and it is either because the Sheriff cannot find Grand Jurars who will indict upon the evidence pre-scrited or attainable, or size it is because public scritment is adverse to the enforcement of this

Prosecutor Winfield brought these cases to the attention of two of Sheriff Toffey's Grand Juries, but nothing coming from his efforts he has become disgusted. From this it will be seen that one of Mr. Toffey's most solemn pledges is as yet unfuidiled, and as I was one of his most earnest supporters I feet justified in demanding the foldiment of these pledges."

Mr. Gates spoke of the failure of the law officers to suppress pool selling and gambling, and at the same time complimented the police of the Gregory street mation for making some efforts in that direction. He spoke of a raid made some months ago on a policy headquarters at York and Hudson streets, and gave the Grand Jury credit for finding indictments against the policy dealers arrested there. He urged that an earnest effort be made by the police and the Sheriff to suppress Sunday liquor selling and all kinds of gambling.

MINISTERS AND SALOONS.

A Compromise With Liquor Sellers in Far

The ordinary method adopted by ministers to accomplish local reforms has been departed from by those of Far Rocksway. Three ministers in that village, one a Presbyterian, another an Episcopalian, and a third a Catholic, have met with the liquor dealers and saked of them certain concessions regarding Sunday closing. In all probability the latter will grant the re-

About two months ago the Rev. Lyman D. Calkins of the Far Rocksway Presbyterian Church, became interested in reforming abuses of the excise laws. He called upon the Rev. S. W. Sayres of the Protestant Episcopal Church and asked his cooperation. Together they decided to consult the Hev. H. J. Zimmer, the priest of the Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church. These are the only churches in Far Rockaway. The three resolved to call in four laymen from each church and present the plan of action they had decided upon. This meeting was held on Nov. 20 in the parochiat chool connected with Father Zimmer's church. The laymen present were prominent Far Rockaway men. A form of agreement was drawn up, to be presented to the liquor sellers, provid-

un, to be presented to the liquor sellers, providing that they should keep their salcons and hotels closed from 12 o'clock. Saturday hights until 1 o'clock the next day; that they should not sell to children under 16 years, and that they should not sell to men who in their judgment were not properly supporting their families. To Father Zimmer the power was given to appoint a committee of three to wait upon the liquor dealers and ask them to sign this sgreement. The committee appointed comprised Thomas Henderson of the Presbyterian Church, William Wynn of the Catholic Church, and Daniel Whitford of the Episcopal Church.

The committee was treated cordially by the salcon keepers, who, it is said, looked upon the agreement as perfectly fair, it was then decided that a joint meeting of the churchmen and the liquor dealers should be held. On the evening for which the meeting was called there was bad weather, and only a few were present. The matter was then left over until a meeting which has been called for next Wednesday evening.

Yesterday nearly all the salcons were closed, the proprietors, in a spirit of compromise, refraining from opening them. Several of them expressed perfect satisfaction with the proposed restrictions, and said liquor dealers would attend the meeting next Wednesday evening in a body.

WANTS HOBOKEN REDEEMED. Paster Beatty Attacks Politicians and the Slum Vote of that City.

The Rev. H. T. Beatty, the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Hoboken, in an evangeli-cal monthly publication, edited by himself, "Why cannot Hoboken be redeemed from its horde of saloon-sympathizing, Sabbathbreaking, law-defying officials? Surely there are enough law and order loving people to accomplish their overthrow, if they will but stand and pull together.

"In these degenerate days aspirants for public office unblushingly make their appeals for support, not to the churches, not to the moral and orderly, but to the saloons and their patrons. Can we hope, under such circumstances, for bet-ter government or better officials than we have now? The backbone of political power to-day is synonymous with all that is low, and vile and vicious. A fact which few realizeds that every public official, every political party, is subser-vient to the power which insures success at the

"Whenever the saloon and slum vote is needed "Whenever the saloon and slum vote is needed (and that is always) by either dominant party, in order to make it a majority party, that vote is sought for, and is recognized as the one factor beyond all others which contributes to success. What wonder, then, that their demands outweigh all others and receive the first consideration, and that officials bow in abject fear before them. Cannot light shed its rays upon this dark spot in our civilization and start a movement for marshalling the loyal manhood—and womanhood—of our city against the prevailing iniquity?

The the churches combine in advocating for office, irrespective of party, men of such character, integrity, and morality that to press their claims in the sanctuary will not be sacrilegious. Such politics will not soil the pulpit. When the righteous reign the people refoice, but they cannot reign until the righteous units in a common purpose."

RAIDS ON GAMBLERS.

The police of the Gregory street station in Jersey City were kept busy Saturday night and up to an early hour yesterday morning making raids on disorderly houses and gambling places. About 11 o'clock Detective McGinniss and a squad of policemen under orders from Capt. Farmer went to Joseph Mastre's saloon and found a game of craps in full blast. The propriotor and four men were arrested.

The next place visited was Jules Laster's saloon, 271 Washington street. Eight men were found standing around a table intently engaged in a game of craps. The players and

the proprietor were arrested.
In Michael Fallon's saloon at Washington and Morrisatreets four men were trying their luck

Morrisstreets four men were trying their luck at a nickel-in-the-slot machine. Falion and the four men were hustled into the patrol wagon and taken to the police station. The machine was taken there with them.

A game of poker at one table and a game of dice at another were engaging the earnest attention of eight men when the raiding party forced their way into Frank McCullough's saloon, at Grand and Henderson streets, a few doors from the Rev. Dr. Soudder's tabernaele. One of the players jumped through a window and escaped. The other seven and McCullough were arrested.

The last raid was made at 2:05 o'clock A. M. at Augustus Brown's saloon, 164 Montgomery

The last raid was made at 3:00 o'clock A. M. at Augustus Brown's saleon, 164 Montgomery street. The proprietor and four men who were playing cards were arrested. Several Justice of the Peace were kept busy until nearly daylight admitting the prisoners to bail. The latter will have an examination before Police Justice Potts this morning.

THE CHUSADE IN PATERSON.

Many Saloons Closed Yesterday for the

PATERSON, Dec. 16.-This was the first dry Sunday Paterson has experienced in many years.
All the saloons were closed and even the friendly ittle side door was locked against thirsty wayfarers. The police have been stirred up by a crosade against Sunday liquor selling and disor-derly houses. At noon Sergeant Barclay and the reserve force started to make a tour of the centrally situated saloons. They found two in

centrally aituated saloons. They found two in Broadway open and another in the Sixth ward. They entered the saloons and after clearing out the customers ordered the proprietors to close up under penalty of arrest.

The more influential saloon keepers had timely tips, and consequently were closed when the police appeared.

In five churches to-night the pastors preached sermons on "Lawlessness in Paterson." This was by the advice of the Evangelical Alliance, an organization of clergymes who are conducting the crusade and securing evidence against violators of the law for the next Grand Jury.

sentiment is adverse to the enforcement of this law."

"It is over a year ago." said Mr. Gates, "since it preached a series of sermons calling upon you to vote for Mr. Toffey for sheriff. I promised you then that an era of reform would be inaugurated and the laws relating to Sunday closing and gambling would be enforced. My promise was made on the piedges of Mr. Toffey, and it was on the strength of these piedges that he secured the support of the churchgoing people of this county. Without this united action on our part I doubt if Mr. Toffey would have been elected. The principles of the Moral Reform league were made an issue of the campaign and, as they carried the day, it is evident that the majority of the voters believed in the enforcement of the law.

"The public sentiment portion of Justice Lippincott's charge disposed of, the fact remains that violators of the law have not been indicated. Since Sheriff Toffey has been in office he has drawn four Grand Juriez. Neither of these inquests has done acything toward punishing the offenders, and it is evident that in this respect. Mr. Toffey is no better than his predecessor. During the last few months that buperintendent Smith was in Charge of the Police Department of the Smith was in Charge of the Police Department of the Smith was in Charge of the Police Department of the Smith was in Charge of the Police Department of the Smith was in Charge of the Police Department of the Smith was in Charge of the Police Department of the Smith was in Charge of the Police Department of the Smith was in Charge of the Police Department of the Smith was in Charge of the Police Department of the Smith was in Charge of the Police Department of the Smith was in Charge of the Police Department of the Smith was in Charge of the Police Department of the Smith was in Charge of the Police Department of the Smith was in Charge of the Police Department of the Smith was in Charge of the Police Department of the Smith was in Charge of the Police Department of the Smith of the Smith of th

No Money Down

& S. BAUMANN'S.

AMERICA'S GREATEST CREDIT HOUSE.

Everything for Housekeeping.

Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Lamps, Baby Carriages, Olicloths, Stoves, Pictures, Clocks, Portieres, Crockery, Refrigerators and Tinware.

THOSE WHO CANNOT PAVOR US WITH A CALL CAN WRITE US OF ANY PROPOSITION OF TERMS
THEY WISH TO SURMIT AND WE WILL GIVE THE SAME OUR PROMPT ATTENTION.

We Allow the Rathread Pare Both Ways to Out-of-Town Buyer

THE OVERCROWDED TENEMENTS. FUNERALS COST TOO MUCH,

But the Undertakers Say the People Will Have It So. A number of undertakers in various parts of the city who were asked yesterday for their views on the recommendations made by a com-mittee of the Archdeacons of New York that funerals should be simple and less expensive, all expressed the opinion that the efforts of the ommittee would have little effect, because tho copie could not be induced to adopt the ideas advanced. The undertakers say that they

would themselves prefer cheaper funerals, be-cause they could then do business more nearly on a cash basis. Edward M. Senior said: "People will not be dictated to in the matter of funerals. Whether they are rich or poor, they are going to have just what they want and will not listen to any objections. We have really nothing to do with fixing the price of a funeral. We can make them as cheap as any one wants them. I see that the committee concludes that a suitable funeral may be provided for less than \$40. Certainly it can. It can be provided for \$29, and with the grave included, if their estimate of \$4 is correct, the whole expense would be only \$33. That includes the coffin, plate, box, hearse, and one conch. I didn't know, however, that a grave could be bought for \$4. I never got one for less than \$10, and it always costs us about \$6 to have it opened. Now, as to the recommendations for using soft wood or wicker coffins, because they will decay quickly. My experience for fifty years is that people want material used which will last as long as possible. I never even saw a will last as long as possible. I never even saw a wicker coffin. The more durable the coffin is the better they like it. They want copper and lead plates put in and all sorts of linings. Gen. Grant's remains, for instance, are encased in seven different thicknesses of cloth, metal, and wood. Then again, embalming has become very general and the effect of that is to preserve the body still longer. The tendency is right away from the committee's ideas, and that is shown in another matter also. They recommend the abandonment of brick and stone enclosures for coffins within graves. Now, is it safe to say that almost everybody's preference is for a tomb, a vault, or an enclosure of the kind referred to. Those who can afford them are pretty sure to have them. If they can't have a vault, they will have a brick or slate enclosure. If they can't have that they have to go without it, but it is not from choice. The use of a linen garment, which they recommend in place of an ordinary suit of clothes, used to be a good deal more common fifteen or twenty years ago than it is now. The popular idea at present is to preserve as lifetike an appearance as possible, and ordinary clothing assists in that. I do not think the ideas of the committee will make much headway, because people are very particular about any sort of interference in these matters."

James Haughton, 31 Mott street, has a trade largely among the poorer people of the east side, and he said yesterday that in his opinion the poor do spend more money upon funerais than they can really afford. "I often devise them to be more moderate in the expense they assume," he said, "but it is of no use, and in fact is always resented. "We want a decent funeral, they say. 'It's all we can do for the dead.' Looking the first all was nothing by the introduction of cheaper funerals. wicker coffin. The more durable the coffin is the

be more moderate in the expense they assume. he said, "but it is of no use, and in fact is always resented. "We want a decent funeral, they say. "It's all we can do for the dead. Looking at it from a business standpoint, we would lose nothing by the introduction of cheaper funerals. We would gain by it, because we would be nothing by the introduction of cheaper funerals. We would gain by it, because we would be paid more promptly. As it is now bills aggregating large amounts are outstanding all the time, and very often are not paid at all. If people would keep more within their means we would be better off for it. We can furnish a simple funeral well within the committee's \$40. We can do it for \$25, including coffin, hearse, and one coach. A lot for a single burial can be bought in any of several cemeteries for from \$5 to \$7. and in St. Michael's, as the committee suggests, for \$4. Most of these cemeteries are in kings county, however, where there is a tax of \$1 on each interment. The brick and slate enclosures are not used by poor people, so that there could be no saving made there. They are pretty expensive. I know of one recently constructed for sixteen gaves, which cost \$3,000. To build one for a single grave would be still more expensive in proportion. The expense of a mass must also be taken into account in Catholic funerals, and that costs from \$10 to \$75, although in Calvary Cemetery mass is said without charge. You may remember that Nathan Strauss had a project some time ago for cheapening funerals and manufacturing the furnishings cheaply, but it was a failure, I believe, and he had to give it up."

Joseph Kennedy, 238 South Fifth avenue, does business on the lower west side.

"Undertakers certainly do not make funerals expensive," he said. "I always advise my customers to be moderate, and very often I make bad friends by it. If I tell a man he ought to have a cheaper funerals. He usually wants to know if I am a fraid I won't get my money. As a matter of fact, it would be better for us if poor people

Supposed Firebugs Arrested,

COLLEGE POINT, Dec. 16 .- The people of this village are breathing much easier to-day behave been carrying on their operations in this village for the last year. The prisoners are Archie Mullee and Charles Rickers. They were arrested early this morning on information furnished by a person who had overheard a conversation between the men. Mulice has been suspected for some time. Recently an attempt was made to burn the barn of George Cress, a soda water manufacturer, in which there were three horses. The dwelling of Newman Rich, where a dozen families are sheltered, was also act on fire. In each instance bundles of paper and rags saturated with kerosens were found about the building. Numerous attempts have been made to fire other barns and residences. The prisoners will have a hearing to-morrow morning. arrested early this morning on information fur-

The old Johnson Street M. E. Church, in Johnson and Jay streets, Brooklyn, which was one of the earliest homes of the denomination in that city, has been closed up for good and in that city, has been closed up for good and will be torn down to make way for a big apart-ment house. The congregation was dissolved some time ago owing to the moving away of the members to other parts of the city. The old church had been familiarly known as the "Eel Pot "for nearly half a century, and had been famous as a favorite Sunday night church for young people.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

7 STORES TOGETHER. COWPERTHWAIT,

Park Row and Chatham Sq. EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING. FURNITURE, CARPETS, Etc. \$1 Weekly on \$65 Worth.

per No Entra Charges of Any Kind. .46 ONLY ONE VISIT NECESSARY.

Collections Made IF REQUESTED. THIS HOUSE HAS NO BRANCHES. Open Evenings.

The Rev. II, St. George Toung's Efforts to Secure Remedial Legislation, The Rev. H. St. George Young, chaptain of Bellevue Hospital, has been for many years interested in the tenement-house problem and the melioration of the condition of the poor of New York. At the close of the Episcopal Diocesan Convention, held in St. Augustine's Chapel in Houston street in the fall of 1885, he intro-

duced the following resolution: "Resolved, That this Convention, knowing how crueily the laboring classes in this great city are ground between the millstones of low wages and exorbitant rents, do pray the Legislature of this State, by a committee appointed for that purpose, so to amend the law now existing against usury, and fixing six per cent. per annum as the maximum legal rate of interest, as to prevent and punish the collection or charge of unjust and exorbitant rents, or to enact a law for that purpose."

THE SUN of Oct. 3, the next day after the reso-

"This was a sort of bombshell, and the Trinity Church delegates took pains to prevent it from exploding. Through their efforts the resolution

A reporter asked the Rev. Mr. Young resterday what led him to introduce a resolution of that nature in a diocesan convention. He said: "At that time I was connected with Grace Church as an assistant in the Church of the Nativity, then a chapel in Grace parish. In my capacity as assistant I had a great deal of mission work to do in that district south of Fourteenth street and north of Houston, from Avenue B to the East River, among the lowly poor, for whom the people of Grace parish often paid rents and whom they helped in other ways. Then I found that where old private houses had hitherto been let or rented at very moderate figures to as many families as there were floors, it came to pass that small capitalists, both American and foreign, who saw that by a little crowding they could make the same houses rent for 50 or 100 per cent. more, rented them of the landiords. They then sublet them, charging no increase for the first month, a slight increase for the second and third months, and so on until at the end of six months they would have from \$5 to \$10 per month more for each house. After a while they subdivided the floors, so that where a family had trom five to six rooms they were obliged to get along with half as many and pay the same rent, or even more. The result was that that neighborhood which had, perhaps, thirty per cent of skilled workingmen, living in comfortable homes, lost this class of residents entirely, for they moved further up town, where more room and better apartments could be secured for the same rent. "Now, as an example of the fictious value given to that class of property, I will take a little house, 30 belancey street, which stood on a lot measuring 20x80 feet, and in which three families lived. The owner was a respectable American, and he such his family lived on one floor of the house, which was producing from \$50 to \$75 per month rent, and which was valued by real estate experts at \$0,500. Indeed, the owner would have been glast to sell it at this price. Late by whole the was clasted to be house, and in its price. Late by whole the was clasted to be house, and in its price late the whole the was clasted to house, with two stores on the ground floor and accommodations, such as they were, for fifteen families.

"I also visited some families on the west side who had appealed to Grace Church for help. They were American families, living in little, old frame residences, on which brick fronts had been built. The stairs were so rickety that I was a fraid to mount them. The lath and piaster partitions between the apartments were full of large holes, through which the children crawled. The roofs were all di erate figures to as many families as there were floors, it came to pass that small capitalists, both American and foreign, who saw that

8,539 PERSONS IN A BLOCK. Health Board Prepares Figures for the Tenement House Commission. Dr. Cyrus Edson of the Board of Health, who

is a member of the Tenement House Commission, will to-day present to the Commission a report on the densely populated parts of the city. This work is to supplement the report of the inspectors on the worst tenements in the city. The following extract has been prepared by Dr. Nagle:

"There are seven city blocks that have each a population of more than 3,000 persons. The square that has the largest number of inhabitants is that bounded by Avenues B and C. Second and Third streets, which contains 3,532 persons: the square bounded by Tenth avenue, Eleventh avenue, and Forty-eighth and Forty nint streets follows with a population of 3.517, and following these squares in the order of population are: that bounded by Ninth and Tenth avenues, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets. 3.365: that bounded by Tenth and Eleventh avenues and Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. 3.39: the square between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets. 3.151: between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets. 3.041, and the square between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, 3.041, and the square between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, 3.050.

avenues. Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, 3,002.

"The total population of these seven squares reached the enormous number of 22,970 people, and the entire number of deaths that occurred in the houses located on these seven squares was 757, which showed that there were 32,36 deaths to every 1,000 of the inhabitants, while the number of deaths to every 1,000 of the population of the entire city (at the time the figures were taken on which the report is based) was 24,30."

Dr. Nagle says that in the past ten years the death rate in the crowded parts of the city has decreased with the increase of open spaces and small parks. The statistics show that the city is less liable to epidemics of contagious diseases than it was previously, and that the death rate never was lower than at the present time.

A Centenarian Pedestrine BUTLES, Pa., Dec. 15 .- " Some day, if I can

get time, I'll walk over to the station and see what a railroad train looks like, just for the fun of the thing," said James Ewing of Clinton township, this county. Mr. Ewing will be 100 years old on the last day of this month. The years old on the last day of this month. The station he spoke of is seven miles from his farm, where he has lived for niturely years. A railroad has run that hear for many years, but the old farmer has never seen it. In fact, he has not been further than two miles from home in fifty years. Every Sunday for half a century he has walked twe miles to church and back again, winter and summer, snow, rain, or shine. Signays week he works on his farm. That he could walk the seven miles to the elation and back with each no one was always him double.

WELCOME THE STRANGER.

DR. NEWTON'S ADVICE TO THE PEWHOLDER.

The Rector of All Souts Reads from His Pulpit the Card Which Was Recently Published in The Sun Replying to the Mirietures of a Western Correspondent. A "stranger" who came out of the West

wrote a letter to THE SUN, which was published on Nov. 27, complaining of the inhospitality of the ushers of All Souls Church, at Madison avenue and Sixty-sixth street, of which Dr. Heber Newton is rector. The writer took occasion to condemn New York's surface railways and to declare that San Francisco has a perfect system of rapid transit. His Western Jinguism only served to cast a doubt on the accuracy of the remainder of his letter, in which he drew a pathetic picture of a shabbily dressed seamstress, who was the last to be seated by the ushers. Dr. Heber Newton answered the com-plaint with a card, which was published on

This card was read by Dr. Newton yesterday in a sermon delivered by him on the subject of inhospitality. A meeting of the vestry was to be held at the close of the services, but, as Dr. Newton had left the church early, it was post-poned. While the vestrymen were assembled and before they had learned of Dr. Newton's absence two of them took occasion to criticise the Doctor for reading from the pulpit any article which had been published in a daily paper. Nearly all of the members of the con-gregation thought Dr. Newton's criticisms of themselves were just and fitting, but a few were dissatisfied, expressing their disagreement with him by faint praise and significant shrugs.

Dr. Newton, at the opening of his remarks, spoke of the letter signed "A Stranger." He said the criticism may be just, but the failure to understand the customs of New York and the peculiarities of the church building and the unntentional coloring of one incident of the occation have led to some injustice in the matter. The letter was no reflection on the ushers. His directions have been that if discriminations are to be made those discriminations are to be in favor of persons who happen to be very plainly dressed. Perhaps, he said, the "seamstress," who the "stranger thought had been left to the very last, was so left by her own shyness. Unfortunately, it is the case still, while human nature is as it is, that even in churches those who

fortunately, it is the case still, while human nature is as it is, that even in churches those who will push forward will be very apt to gain the attention of the ushers first, while those who are shy and retiring will be left to the last. I am sure that the 'scannatress' referred to was not left to the last because she was a seamstress."

Continuing he said in substance: "If any reflections have been cast by the letter it is on the people of the congregation. Yet the congregation was not more delinquent than any other congregation in the city. Pew holders have their rights, which even a stranger ought to consider. Pew holding is a modern notion, arising from modern conditions. In the ancient churches the congregation stood during the services, and the church was free to all. In medieval churches, chairs were introduced, and the carly English churches, the church was largely endowed by great families or supported by the State, and a revenue for rents was not necessary. As the churches of the United States are unsupported by the State, a fixed income was necessary as a matter of business. With the payment for pews certain rights arose. First to set aside seats for a family is very pleasant and very right, but the reservation of these seats should be under proper limitations. The mere fact of the payment of a certain sum of money does not give with it the right to prevent another who comes to worship from seating in your pew, provided it will not be occupied by one of your family during the service.

"Out of the payment of rents arises a sense of proprietorship, and a business aspect is introduced. You speak of the pew as "mine" as you speak of my opera box." With man's sellishness you say "my box" and "my pew." In the Father's church the pew is placed under lock and key.

"The evil effect of this is that the parish is

ness you say "my box" and "my pew." In the Father's church the pew is placed under look and key.

"The evil effect of this is that the parish is limited in size. No vacancy can be found for the stranger. The growth is stunted. People who might connect themselves with the church are turned away. Thus a limit is placed on the work of the pastor. By our own experience this is proved. A man does not go into a refrigerator to be warned. Churches are so coid that to go into one as a stranger is to freeze.

"Pew holders have many obligations. The church should be natural. Pew rents should not make a membership set in distinction from the host. A church is not a club, but a house. All who care to come should be received with equal freedom. Each should be received with equal freedom. Each should welcome the other as the members of a family greet one another.

"Again, the members should be contime. Coming late distracts the attention of the audience. Strangers are kept standing or they are led to come late in order to avoid a weary wait. At some churches the good plan of closing the doors at 11 o'clock is adopted. We have only followed the custom where we retain sittings until the close of the first lesson.

"Invite strangers personally to occupy a seat in your pews, and do not wait for the ushers, and invite especially the "scamstress." Hring your friends into the church. Ask them to come again, and provide seats for them. Such courtesy is not always pleasant, as they may crowd in upon you and all may not "be angels." You may have much to redress, but above this you should do the right. They may seek to force themselves upon you socially, but, as has been said by a lady. "They could freeze them out of

may have much to redress, but above this you should do the right. They may seek to force themselves upon you socially, but, as has been said by a lady. 'They could freeze them out of the drawing room.'

"Not only this, but you should invite your employees and provide scats for them as is done in the English churches. Contribute for this purpose and the money will be well invested. Help the word by not being indifferent to the subjects or the prayers. Help the worship by coming early and by kneeling. Do not let the choir and the preacher do all the worship by coming early and by kneeling. Do not let the choir and the preacher do all the work. Help out the church societies by money and by active work. Interest yourselves personally in the work carried on by Mr. Seth Low and others. Do so for your individual good and the good of others."

The ushers themselves say that they do not make any discriminations because of appearance, but seek to treat all alike. The vestibule of the church is contracted, so that it is more than unusually awkward for people to be kept standing when pew holders are trying to reach their scats; but for this they cannot be blamed. Dr. Newton sald on the subject:

"Our ushers have been instructed again and again to use all possible haste in scating strangers, and to show all possible contresy to them. They have been agair, and again instructed that if any discriminations are to be made it is to be in favor of the poorly dressed. I know this is carried out. An usher said to me recently:

"The poorer a person looks who is waiting for a seat the more anxious I am to give him the best scat in the church that is vacant." My own earnest desire and I believe the desire of our people is to treat all etrangers with due courtesy.

A HUNGARIAN CONCERT.

Remenyl, Seldi, and Others Lend Their Gifts to Help Their Countrymen's Society.

No music but the music of Hungary was played at the Grand Central Palace last night, It was a Hungarian concert, with Hungarian soloists, given before a Hungarian sudjence, under the musical management of a Hungaria: leader, for the benefit of the Hungarian Association of the city of New York. Remenyi, the violinist; Friedhelm, the planist, and Mrs. Herman filum, the soprano, were the soloists, and Anton Seidl for the first time publicly identified himself with the country of his birth by arrang-ing the programme and acting as leader.

Of the numbers three were by Liszt. Mrs. Blum sang very effectively some strange Hungarian songs, and was obliged to respond to an encore. Mr. Friedbeim, too, was called back and compelled to make his only number a double one. Remenyl, in two compositions of his own, played with more inspiration, if possi-ble, to his liungarian hearers than he does to his American audiences. A huse wreath was given to him, and he was recalled again and

his American audiences. A huse wreath was given to him, and he was recalled again and again.

Throughout the programme the enthusiasm was intense, and after the last number. Egressi's Hungarian Hymn, arranged for orchestra by Seidi, the stamping shock down a huge decoration from the upper gallery. It landed in the siste and nobedy was hurt.

After the concert a banquet and ball were given. A silver loving cup was presented to the loastmaster, Marcus behintzer. The following toasts were responded to: "The Hungarian Association," Mr. Morris Cukor; "Hungarian Association," Mr. Morris Cukor; "The Chiled States," the Hos. John W. Goff: "The Government of the United States," IP. J. H. Sonner: "Hungary," Mr. Hgs. Wellner: "The Hungarian Colony," Mr. Edmund Kohn; "The Fress." Mr. Marcus Braun.

It is thought that the concert will clear several thousand dollars for the association. The association has been in existence for ten years, in which time it has done much to relieve the poor among the 60.000 Hungarians in this city. The mother country was officially represented at last alght's proceedings by Saron Leonhardi, the Austro-Hungarian Consul and Vice-Consul

Dr. Seeman Would Like to Se Menith Officer. Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, who is associated with the founder of the organization in the jandership of the Milholiand forces in the fleventh assembly district is a candidate for Health Officer of the Port to succeed Dr. Wil-liam T. Jenkins. ********************** REHM GOES ARMED NOW.

25 Christmas Menus

For Every Grade of a Home Table

A helpful series of 25 carefully-prepared menus

The Ladies' Home Journal

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

and home. In the Christmas issue of

10 CENTS ON ALL NEWS-STANDS

HOBOKEN'S CATHOLIC FETE.

elebration of the Golden Jubilee of the

A notable event in the history of the Church

Church's Introduction There.

f Our Lady of Grace, in Hoboken, was cele

tion of Roman Catholicism into the city of Ho-

ocken. The ceremonies were of an imposing

nature, and were attended by Archbishop Cor-

rigan of this city, Bishop Wigger of Newark,

and many more dignitaries of the Roman Cath-

In 1844 Archbishop Hughes of this city sent

the Rev. John Rogers to Hoboken to begin the

again an outside mission, attended to only at

intervals. In 1848 the Rev. Father Kelly was

ent to take up the work left by Father Rogers.

Father Kelly said mass every Sunday for three

nonths. No mass was said in Hoboken for

three years after Father Kelly's departure until

Archbishop Hughes sent Father Canvin there

The mission was then extended to West Ho-

consented to the removal of Father Canvin to

Father Canvin said mass regularly in his home

on Newark street, and at once began negotia

Blessing a Peni of Bells in Hoboken,

Bishop Wigger of the Newark diocese yester-

day afternoon visited the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Hoboken, for the purpose of bless-

ing a peal of bells recently presented to the

church. The larger bell was named St. Peter

and St. Peter and St. Peter and St. Peter of heaven, and the small bells Jesus, Mary and Joseph, Santa Barbara, and Santa Margaretha, Each bell was sprinkled with holy water and tolled three times by the Hishop, the pastor of the church, and each of the eight spensors in honor of the Blessed Trinity.

PISTOL SHOTS IN PASSAIC.

Lockwood, who was in the lead. It missed him, but passed through Flynn's helmet. He says it scorched his hair.

elie Church.

in 1851.

for Christmas dinners from a two-course din-

ner to larger ones,-suited to every purse

SOME OF THE PAINS OF REFORM. ING THIRTEENTH STREET. If the Music Teacher and Real Estate Avent

brated yesterday. The occasion was the fiftieth anniversary, or golden jubilee, of the introduc-Henschel Meet Out of Court there May Be Bloodshed Only Language Shed Yet. Following on the footsteps of reform comes rouble in the region of East Thirteenth street. The trouble is between George Henschel, a real estate agent of 63 East Eighth street, and Prof. William C. Rehm, a music teacher of 230 East Thirteenth street. Prof. Rehm is the apostle of reform in the case. Mr. Henschel is a cousin of work of establishing a parish. He remained there for four months, when Hoboken became

Carl and Theodore Rosenfeld, of theatrical note. He doesn't go in much for reform, and he calls the Professor " Dr. Parkhurst" and other names that neither likes. Because of this and other things the music teacher has procured a pistol and a permit to carry the same, and the price of crape has gone up five cents a yard in all the stores of that part. Formerly the two men were friends, but Henschel got Rehm into a real estate deal over some land in Jersey City, and they quarrelied. The deal fell through, and when Rehm declined to pay a commission Henschel sued him for it.

ooken, and Bishop Bayley, who had in the inerim been consecrated first Bishop of Newark. The case was heard in Justice Roesch's court, Hoboken, as the more important of his missions where Rehm announced that he would plead his own case. In so doing he mentioned some on Newark street, and at once began negotiations for the erection of a church.

In June, 1854, a plot of ground on the corner of Willow and Fifth streets was purchased, and in September of the same year the corner stone of the church was laid by Bishop Bayley. On June 24, 1855, the church was dedicated by the Bishop. The following year confirmation was administered by him, and the relies of St. Quistus were enshrined in the church.

The first money collected for the crection of the Paulist Monastery on Fifty-ninth street, this city, was contributed by the people of lioboken in this church on the first Sunday of September, 1858. In 1864 the parcehial school was opened, and in May, 1808, St. Mary's Hospital was formally opened and blessed by Bishop Bayley. peculiar insurance methods which he said that Henschel practised, whereupon Henschel, whose counsel was not present, threatened to have him arrested. The case was adjourned until to-day. After this, Henschel's friends spread reports around that Rehm was only a cranky reformer. any way, and that he would soon find himself in

It was true that Rehm had been in the reform ousiness. He had caused three houses on his block to be closed, and he is a leader in the fight against the Hotel Europe, which is now in the September, 1858. In 1864 the parochial school was opened and in May, 1868. St. Mary's Hospital was formally opened and biessed by Bishop Bayley.

Father Canvin presided over the parish until 1874, when he was succeeded by Father M. C. Duggan. The erection of the present church building was begun the following year. The late Father Corrigan assumed charge of the parish in September, 1876. Work on the new church, which had been discontinued, was resumed by Father Corrigan in 1877, and a year later was completed. He remained in charge of the church until his death last January. He had looked forward with great interest to the celebration of the golden jubilee, and shortly before his death said that he intended making the occasion the mest memorable in the history of the parish.

Father Kelly, the present rector, arranged the programme for yesterday's services. At 11 o'clock the ponifical mass was sung by the Right Rev. Bishop Wigger. He was assisted by the following priests, all of whom at some time or other have been connected with the Church of Our Lady of Grace: Vicua-General J. J. O'Connov, arch-priest; the Rev. Father Wallace, Chancellor of the diocese, master of ceremonies; Father Michale of Newark and Father Tailon of Jersey City, deacons of honor; Father Brown of Hoboken, deacon, and Father McCarthy of Newark, sub-deacon.

Archbishop Corrigan was seated on a throne at the right of the aitar. The church was a blaze of light, more than 500 candies being used to light up the sanctuary. The choir, under the direction of Prof. Frederick Schreiner, sang Hayden's "Tweifth Mass."

The procession was an imposing one, First came br. Sinnott of Seton Hall College, followed by Fathers Stafford, Dornir, Gillan, McLaughlin, Hoffschneider, Marzett, Peters, Quinn, Behr, Harpes, Ziegler, Chancellor Wallace, master of ceremonies, Fathers Medale, Tailon, McCarthy and Brown. Then came Vicar-General O'Connor, Mgr. Doane, Bishop Wigger, the Bishop's train bearers, the Archbishop Corrigan, wearing his cappa magna.

The Right Rev courts. About this time he began to get threat-ening letters. He doesn't say that Henschel had anything to do with the letters, but he decided that what with Henschel and Henschel's friends and the people who didn't approve of reform, he had better get a gun. So he got a per-mit. One night he went out armed with the permit but without his gun. He taurant on East Fourteenth street, and while he was walking to his accustomed table his attention was attracted to Henschel, who sat at a table surrounded by friends. Henschel saw him

too, and at once shouted: "There he is. There he is. There's that fell low Rehm." The music teacher has auburn hair and the

temperament that goes with it. He strode over temperament that goes with it. He strode over to the table and demanded:
"Well, what if he is here? What do you pro-pose to do? I understand you have been mak-ing threats. Now get up and hit me and I'll make a nunching bag of your face."
As Rehm is a well-built man, considerably larger than Henschel, the real estate agent sub-sided. His friends however, shouted names at Rehm as he left the place. About this time Rehm's friends began to take an interest in the matter. They warned the musician against his enemies.

matter. They warned the musician against his enemies.

"Those fellows are threatening to do you up," they said. "You ought to carry a pistol all the time. Can you shoot?"

For answer Rehm took them to a shooting gallery, pulled out his revolver, and sent six shots into the bull's-eye of the target.

"I learned that when I was living at West Point," said he. "If it comes to shooting I won't be outclassed. I guess."

But the Professor was rejuctant to shoot, and he avoided his enemies as much as possible. A few nights ago, however, he went to the same restaurant where he had encountered Henschel before, and found the same crowd there. When he came out some of them followed him, yelling at him.

at him.
"Dr. Parkhurst," they shouted at him, "what
"Br. Parkhurst," they shouted at him, "what
"Sheak detective."

at him.

"Dr. Parkhurst." they shouted at him. "what are you reforming now?" Sneak detective." Go home and hide yourself!"
Rehm started for home, with Henschel and a companion following. When he quickened his pace they quickened theirs. All the time they were shouting at him. On the corner of Third avenue and Thirteenth street stood a policeman, and to him the musician appealed: but the officer said he could do nothing as he had seen no offence committed. At this moment the pursuers came up and began abusing Rehm, whereupon the officer chased them away and escorted Rehm to his home. The matter was reported at the East Fifth street station, and Detective Stransky went to see Rehm, advising him to get a warrant for Henschel.

"No, "said Rehm. "Pil take care of myself now. If that gang attempt to harm me, fill shoot."

This remark came to the cars of Henschel's friends, and was reported to him. At the same time Rehm's friends told him that Henschel had bought a revolver and was practising day and night. Now both men reconnoitre before they turn a corner. They will meet in Justice Roesch's court this morning, but no outbreak is anticipated there. There is a dim suspicion in the neighborhood that the friends of the two men are laving a whole lot of fun with them, and that there is nothing more to it. of the parish.

A special mass was celebrated at 7:30 o'clock by Father Fitzpatrick, at which all of the adult societies connected with the church were present. Six hundred men and 500 women attended and received communion. In the afterneon the children's societies held a reception, and in the evening a reception was given by the Holy Name Society, at which an interesting address was delivered by the Rev. Charles J. Kelly, rector of the church of Our Lady of Grace.

TOLE A DIRECTORY. The Thief Says His Name Is Heary Clare

Bullet "Scorches" a Policeman's Hair ence Vere de Vere. A young man calling himself Henry Clarence Passaic, Dec. 16.—Patrolmen Flynn and Lock-Vere de Vere, who said he was clerk living at 143 East Twenty-third street, was held for trial in \$300 ball by Justice Burks in the Harlem rood were routing a gang of about ten tramps from a rendezvous on the Susquehanna Railroad last night when one of the tramps turned and sent a parting shot at them. It was intended for Police Court yesterday on a charge of petty

arceny. The complainant, Henry Heller, a druggist at 1,453 Third avenue, testified that at 11 o'clock 1.463 Third avenue, testified that at 11 o'clock Saturday morning Vere de Vere entered the ators, estemsibly to look at a directory which lay on a stand, to which it was chained. He went away in a few minutes, taking with him the directory, which he had got possession of by cutting the chain with a pair of pincers.

Heller followed him into the street and caused his areast by Policeman Mottaginy of the East Eighty-eighth street station. Vere de Vere had the book in his possession when arrested.

FOR THE NEWEST, PRESHEST STOCK OF CAMPETS MADE PROM PRES WOOL. 60 TO COMPERTEWAITS. 104 WEST 10TH ST., NUAR STH AV.

Then the policemen opened fire on the tramps and crippled two of them. George Wasdland, one of the wounded tramps was caught and sent to fail. The members of the gang are said to be the perpetrators of the numerous petly robberies that have been committed here during the past month. Last week they held up some children and took from them money with which they were going to make some purchases for their parents. E. L. CUENDET,
MUSIC BOXES

print the and description. Music Advance, Music
prints dry con position. Asset for unlarge.